NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Styles for Young and Old Ladies, Brides, Misses and Girls.

Ivory white satin is the preferred fabric for brides' dresses.

Children's frocks are short-waisted, loose, wide-belted and full-skirted.

Coats or overcoats for little girls show the same short waists and full skirts that are seen in their frocks.

Waistcoats and large and small buttons are features on the short-waisted, full-skirted frocks of little girls.

Woolen dresses are almost de rigueur for street wear for all except elderly ladies, who may cling to their black or gray silks.

The bridal bouquet is de rigueur of white flowers, roses, clematis, feather, jasmine, orange flowers, white lilac and lilies of the valley.

New, dressy trimmings are made decorative with pendant bead drops, tassels of beads and seguins of gold, silver and tinted metals.

One of the prettiest fall frocks for little girls is the puffed yoke Gretchen dress, with puffs in the armhole to match the satin which forms the yoke.

Hoods, capes, deep collars and pocket flaps of plush velvet, boucle mohair and astrachan are seen on the rough cloth fancy coats of little girls this fall.

New silk underwear comes in ribbed weaves and in all bright red, blue and evening colors, cream and white, but the laces which trim the vests are de rigueur white.

New camisoles and dressing sacques are made with many fine tucks running lengthwise the backs, fronts and the sleeves, which are three-quarters long and in the full hanging bishop's sleeve form.

Short jacket fronts of the material of the dress, falling over a plush or velvet under body, the collar and cuffs also plush or velvet, are seen on the pretty wool dresses of girls under five years of age.

The newest fancy in ladies' silk underwear is low neck, with sleeveless arm-holes with fine Valenciennes or Normandy Val. and a frill of the same lace two inches wide around the bottom of the garment.

The bridal gown of the incoming season must be of ivory white satin or repped silk, with the train or some part of the dress made of silver brocaded satin and trimmed with antique ivory tinted laces, looped with natural, not artificial, orange blossoms.

The newest fancy in night lights and altar tapers is in the form of a conical tinted shade covering a large wax taper fitted to a socket, the socket and shade surrounded by a large fancy glass flower tray matching the color of the shade and made in many different fanciful forms.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CLEANING WOOLENS.

The Recognized Authority of Europe Tells How It Can Be Done.

Opinions on the best methods of cleaning woolens are so infinitely different, and so various and contradictory are the statements of practical papers on this point, that it appears to me a remunerative and interesting task to examine the matter thoroughly. I tried the various degrees of heat, from the hottest to the coolest temperature, and I employed all the favorite cleaning materials one after the other—soap, borax, ammonia, benzine and mixtures of these articles. The results were so decided, and so plainly marked, that the following conclusions must be regarded as definitely established:

1. The liquid used for washing must be as hot as possible.

2. For the removal of greasy dirt, sweat, etc., borax is of so little value that its application would be mere waste. Soap lye alone is better, but the preference must be given to soap lye along with ammonia. This mixture works wonders by quickly dissolving dirt from particular parts of underclothing which are hard to cleanse. It raises and revives even bright colors and is altogether excellent.

3. On the other hand, for cleaning white woolen goods there is nothing which even approaches borax. Soap lye and borax, applied boiling hot, gives white woolen a looseness and a dazzling whiteness which they often do not possess when new.

4. If shrinking is to be entirely avoided, the drying must be accelerated by repeatedly pressing the woolens between soft cloths. In no case should woolens be let dry in the sun, as in this case they become dry and hard. They are best dried in a moderate current of air, and in cold weather in a warm place, not too near the stove.

For colored goods there should be prepared a lye of seven quarts of soft water and two ounces of the best soft soap, the quantities being, of course, modified according to judgment and the dirtiness of the articles. The soap is dissolved over the fire, and the lye, properly stirred up, is divided into two vessels, to one of which is added a teaspoonful of ammonia for each quart of lye. The woolens must be entered at a heat which the hand can not bear, and the fabric must consequently be turned and pressed with smooth wooden stirrers. They are then pressed out as far as possible and transferred to the second lye, containing no ammonia, and which by this time has become so cool that the articles can be pressed by hand, but no twisting or wringing must take place. They are then pressed between three or four soft dry towels, till the latter no longer become wet.

For white woolens there is added, instead of ammonia, a teaspoonful of powdered borax to each quart of soap lye, and the operation is otherwise conducted exactly as above described. If the second lye is too soapy, it may be diluted with a little hot water.

After two or three lots of woolens have thus been washed, the lye must be heated again—the first lot being put aside to settle, the second being made first—with the addition of ammonia or borax, as the case may be, and fresh lye made for the second.—*Muster-Zeitung fuer Faerberei.*

Greene and the Compositors.

It is related of the late Colonel Greene, of the Boston *Post*, that many years ago, when his compositors struck for an advance of ten cents per thousand, he thought it was too much, and, determined to maintain his opinion, he called upon all in the business and editorial departments who could set type, and with their aid undertook to get out the paper. They worked until supper time, and then, as the Colonel took off his apron, he stepped to the window and called to the strikers, who were standing outside: "Boys, you might as well come up and go to work; it's worth all you ask."—*N. Y. Post.*

GERMAN WAGE-WORKERS.

Official Figures Full of Interest to American Workingmen.

The State Department is receiving a large amount of interesting information from our consular corps abroad. Among the recent reports is the following in relation to wages and labor in Germany:

The common laborers among the weavers in the mills around Crefeld, Germany, receive $2.86 per week, and the day's work is little less than twelve hours. Carpenters, machinists, spinners, etc., are paid from $3.57 to $5.24 per week. Consul Potter reports that these people are able to live on these wages, notwithstanding that coffee is retailed at 33 cents per pound, butter at 31, beef at 14 and salt pork at 18. One mill operative gives figures to show that his family of four costs on an average 89 cents per week for each for food. It is wonderful how they do it. Cottages are rented to the employes by the mill owners at about $45 per year, and if the family occupies the cottage continuously for 19 years then, by a provision of the contract, the property becomes absolutely theirs. If the promises are abandoned before the expiration of that time the renters accumulated rights are forfeited. This advantage of this system to employes and employers is evident. The proprietor secures and retains good and skillful workmen, while the employe, through a kind of compulsory system of saving, secures a home for his old age.

Farm laborers about Crefold receive $71 per year with board, when in charge of teams. Second laborers are paid only $39 annually with board. A farm hand when living separately can earn $142, the wife being paid $11.90 during harvest time. With the sale of goats' milk, a pig and vegetables, the laborer's family receives $228 per annum.

Farms around Mayence, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, are not conducted on the most advanced principles, and the land is very much cut up into small parcels and worked by multitudes of proprietors, and hand-labor plays an important part. Twelve years is the time for which a farm is rented, reports Consul Smith, and the rental is about $7.25 per annum per year.

Consul Harper, at Munich, reports that farms in Bavaria are rented at $2.40 to $1.78 per acre, according to size. Farm laborers receive from $23 to $71 per year, with board. Day laborers, without board, are paid 38 to 47 cents per day for men, and 23 to 35 for women. The shortest day's work in winter is ten hours, and the longest day's work in summer is fifteen hours.

In Brunswick Colonel Fox reports that the method of farming is expensive, and the soil is worked to give the greatest possible yield, especially where the sugar beet is raised. Here the demand for labor is extended, and in beet raising all classes of hands are employed. Country schools are closed at such periods that the children may help in weeding out the beets. On the larger estates there are families which have a bit of land leased from the proprietor at a nominal rental, the members binding themselves to work on the estate. Members of the family receive the market wages.

In the vicinity of Gandersheim a man, wife and child will earn $184 per annum. The proprietor of the Watsum estate pays men 36 cents per day, summer and winter, working eleven hours daily. Women bind the grain behind the scythe, and are paid for such work 30 to 54 cents per day. Men earn 60 to 71 cents.

Consul Dittmer, at Stettin, reports that proprietors of large estates use the American threshing machine to some extent. Farm laborers are paid 37 cents per day. They generally live in small houses belonging to the estate.

In Alsace-Lorraine, Consul Ballow states that the farm-owners are combining for an exchange of work, and the laborers are demanding higher wages.

Consul Tanner of Chembitz, Saxony, writes that there are a large number of ponds of all sizes which stud the fields in all directions and are a source of income to the owners. These ponds teem with carp which are left to shift for themselves until they are a year old, when they are fit for the market, bringing from 12 to 20 cents per pound. In the winter the ponds yield ice which is sold at a fair price. The customary wages paid to hired servants on farms is $57 to men and $29 to women per year with board. Field hands receive 68 cents per day without board, women 31 cents.

Consul Bishoff, of Sonnebergh, Thuringia, states that in Siegel's flannel factory at Pressneck common hands are paid $1.67 per week, spinners $3.21, weavers $3.57.

In Bremen Consul Loening reports that in the Osnabruck iron-steel works the wages paid per week of sixty hours are $3 to $3.50 to ordinary laborers and $5 to $6 to skilled hands.

In Breslau Consul Dithmar reports that agricultural laborers are paid from $19 to $24 in cash besides food and cottage, and the wife of the laborer is bound to work in the field at 12 cents per day. Agricultural laborers are paid in Elderfield 25 cents per day with board, or 56 to 62½ without board.—*Cor. St. Louis Chronicle.*

TWO GAS STORIES.

The Inexplicable Connection Existing Between Meters and Gas Bills.

"Talking about gas bills," said Timmins at the club the other night, "does anybody know what a meter has to do with them? There are two offices, No. 4 and No. 6, in the Exchange block; Bloater has No. 6 and I have No. 4. The gas fixtures are duplicate. Bloater uses his gas long hours every evening; I use it about an hour only. For six months the gas bills for the offices stated that the meters registered the same for each room. The bills were paid until in August I was away the whole month and Bloater worked until midnight and one night left the gas burning all night. The 1st of September the bills were presented as usual for the same amount. The next day we had the meters taken out and substituted lamps."

"My experience beats yours," said Tom Stratton. "We live in a double house and are a very quiet family, while our neighbors in the other part are very gay and entertain constantly, yet our gas bills were constantly sent in for the same number of feet. Finding remonstrance vain, I bought kerosene lamps and for a clean month did not turn a gas screw. At the close of the month in came the usual bill. The next month I turned on every jet in the house every evening, and at the end of the month paid a gas bill of sixty cents less than the month before. Then I gave it up."—*Memphis Appeal.*

DISJOINTED JOINTS.

A Hardware Store Incident Which Is Repeated Whene'er the Leaves Begin to Fall.

"There comes another!" said the hardware dealer as he suddenly interrupted a conversation about the state of the iron market and tried to hide his body behind that of the reporter. The latter was on the point of asking for an explanation when a citizen halted and said to the dealer:

"O, yes, you sent that stove-pipe up yesterday afternoon, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Four links and an elbow!"

"Yes, sir."

"Told me I wouldn't have the least trouble in fitting the joints!"

"I—I think I did."

"Think! Why, blast your old swindling vocation, you know you did! You said a boy ten years old could put up a hundred links of it in an hour! Not one infernal joint would go together, though I worked for three hours. Don't you never speak to me again—never! I do admire a sharp thief, but I have no respect for an old liar!"

"Why didn't you punch his head?" queried the reporter as the man passed on.

"Why don't I punch half the heads in town?" asked the dealer just as a second citizen came to a halt and puckered his mouth to say:

"You can send up for that stove-pipe!"

"Yes, sir."

"That stove-pipe I lugged home last night."

"I remember."

"That stove-pipe over which I sweat and swore until midnight and then smashed flat and flung into the alley!"

"I'll send for it."

"And I could have smashed you with it, you old glib-tongued hypocrite! Send for it! Remove it! Don't never look another honest man in the face!"

"No, sir. I never will," humbly replied the dealer as he opened his door to escape a third man with blood in his eye coming across the street.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GAMBLERS' PLUGGERS.

How a Queer Sort of Problematical Characters Make a Living.

The plugger is of low and rather questionable origin. He began life in a quondam partnership with the gambler in the business of robbing the unwary. "Gimme a quarter to get my dinner," I heard one of them ask his boss, the faro-dealer, in a gambling den the other day. "Give you a quarter," yelled the dealer in tones of absolute disgust. "There are a thousand suckers on the street anxious to lose their quarters. Get out and hustle and earn your dinner once." He was outlining the plugger's work. The youth obeyed his instructions, and a few minutes later I saw him in a crowd of a dozen "suckers" telling how he had gone against the bank with a capital of a dollar and had come out winner of a goodly sum. Then he proposed to go back and seek a continuance of his good luck. An hour later I saw him in the gambling den again, a stack of whites and reds in front of him, playing a game that promised to break the bank. Several of the friends he made on the street were around him, one of them now and then making small bets on his own account. There is an untold fascination in the game, and in a very short time the faro bank was doing a land office business, all of the suckers sitting in for all they were worth. They had varying successes, of course, but the result was inevitable. The men were finally broke and got out of the game in time to see the plugger stake his last chip on the high card and lose. His work had been accomplished. He had squared himself with the bank, assuring a dinner, and having quit the game broke, had a leverage to use on his sucker friends again in urging them to go up with him in an effort to get even. He was a fair sample of a number of young fellows who make a show of living by plugging for gambling establishments. They are found at the tables engaged in the different games at all hours.—*Omaha Bee.*

Traveling Expenses in Europe.

People who believe that travel is extremely inexpensive in Europe should be disabused. It is not so very costly from the fact that the long trips one can undertake in the United States are not to be made in the old world, unless one goes to Russia, for example, but the railway and steamboat fares are not seductively low. The five hours' trip from Liverpool to London costs $7.25, the nine hours' trip from London to Paris costs $15, the twenty-two hours' trip from Paris to Milan costs $24. One can, of course, take a cheaper route from England to France and reduce the price of the English and Italian journeys buying second-class tickets, but when Americans travel they—very sensibly, I think—like to travel as swiftly and comfortably as possible. Add to the figures given above the additional charge for extra baggage on the continent—a charge levied at every turn on all luggage in excess of a ridiculously small allowance—and the voyager will sigh for the outgrowth of competing lines, bankrupt roads and broken pools which he profits by in the land of the setting sun.—*Gossiper, in N. Y. World.*

Exit Tobacconist.

"Young man!" shouted the retail tobacconist, "didn't I caution you to keep your eyes peeled for plugged silver coins?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, here's a plugged half dollar which you must have taken in this afternoon while I was out."

"Yes, sir; I know I did."

"You know it was plugged and yet you accepted it?"

"Yes, sir. I hadn't the moral courage to refuse."

"O, you hadn't? Well, on Saturday night you can take your pay and go. I don't want a boy here who will let a scoundrel impose on him in that fashion. Would you know the despicable villain again?"

"O, yes, sir; I know him well."

"Who was he?"

"Your father!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A suburban lady who objected to profanity because it is both wicked and vulgar wants to know what she ought to say when a clothesline breaks and lets a week's washing fall into the mud. She ought to say: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth;" but she probably won't think of it.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—Pittsburgh glass manufacturers now use prairie hay instead of straw for packing purposes.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Keep the milch cows away from stagnant water.

—Mutton sheep may pay best with one farmer and the Merino with another, but, whatever kind is kept, let the animals be the best of the particular breed.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Cheap Tea Cake: One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, three cups of flour and one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of caraway seed and two teaspoonfuls currants.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—In trimming trees always try to get one leader up straight, allowing the branches to grow from it, so as to avoid crotches, which sometimes split off from the tree when heavily loaded with fruit.—*Boston Budget.*

—All chickens that feather rapidly when they are young are more difficult to raise than are those that remain nearly naked until quite well advanced in growth, as the rapid feathering weakens and debilitates them.—*Western Rural.*

—Mosquitoes, somebody gives assurance, are so fond of apples that if an apple-core be left on a table or bureau in a bed-room it will divert the attacks of these insects from persons who may be asleep in the room.

—A lady says she has not been bothered with moths in the house for twenty years and thinks it is due to the use of turpentine. She puts three tablespoonfuls in as many quarts of water, and with this sponges her carpets after sweeping.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Charles A. Green, in the New York *Tribune*, says: "I know of no easier method of subduing Canada thistles than by seeding to clover and timothy, and mowing repeatedly for three or four years." That is certainly better than to dig up the ground and bake it, as we have seen attempted.

—It will take at least five pounds of corn fed to a pig in a pen to make one pound of pork. When allowed to have all the grass it will eat, one pound of corn fed to a pig will make it thrive, and two pounds a day will cause it to fatten. The grass system is the cheapest and it makes the best meat.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—One of the first requirements in successful bean culture is to have the land as free as possible from weeds. Foul land is the cause of more failures in raising this crop than any fault of the soil or climate. When our farmers get into more careful and thorough ways of farming and fewer weeds are grown, these special crops will be more successful.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Of numerous methods for purifying drinking water recommended by recognized authorities, the following of Prof. Wilbur, of Rutger's College, is very simple and worthy of thorough trial: "Dissolve half an ounce of pure alum in a cup of boiling water, pouring into a quart measure and filling up with cold water. Keep it in a bottle labeled "alum solution." An ordinary teaspoonful is the right amount to add to a gallon of water. No harm would be done if two, or ten were added; one is sufficient. As different waters vary, it may be found that less will answer."

SOWING BLUE-GRASS.

The Plan Adopted by Robert Mitchell, the Noted Indiana Agriculturist.

I will give you my plan of sowing blue-grass, but first give you the Kentucky plan, as told by several Kentucky farmers at a National meeting held at Lexington some years ago. One old gentleman said that he mixed his blue-grass seed with dirt, and in February when the ground and weather were both suited to work, he sowed his blue-grass. Another one said that he mixed his seed with leachy ashes, and sowed it in that way when the ground and weather were right. After several had given their ideas of seeding blue-grass, I had to give them my way, which is as follows: I got some thirty bushels of extra cleaned seed; then I went to the saw-mill and got a load of saw-dust. I spread a layer of saw dust on the barn floor, then ten bushels of blue-grass seed, then another layer of saw-dust, and so on until the blue-grass seed was all used up. I then took a rake and mixed it thoroughly. When done mixing, I shoveled all into the wagon and drove to the field and went to work sowing, taking as much in my hand at a time as my hand would hold, of the saw-dust and blue-grass seed, and spreading it like sowing oats by hand, aiming to put two bushels of seed to the acre, or at least a bushel and a half to the acre.

The advantage of using saw-dust over dirt to mix with is, first, it is much lighter to carry, and the saw-dust being about the same buoyancy as the blue grass seed, the seed would stick to the saw-dust, which gave a better spread of the seed. The objection to sowing dirt, besides the weight, was that when you throw your handful out to spread it, the dirt being much heavier than the blue-grass seed, would spread off by itself and not carry the seed along with it.

Should you not get the amount of seed you desire to put on the acre the first time of sowing, you can easily go over the ground a second time by going crossways of the way you went first. The amount of saw-dust you use is not particular, but to begin with as an experiment, I would advise you to take three bushels of saw-dust and mix twenty-one pounds of blue-grass seed with it; then measure off an acre as near as you can, and try how evenly you can spread the three bushels of saw-dust and twenty-one pounds of blue-grass seed on that acre. By the time you have done this, you have learned about how to proportion your seed and saw-dust, so as to give you an even spread on the field you want to sow.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

About Catching Cold.

Thin-skinned persons catch cold most easily. Active exercise sets them into a perspiration, and the sudden checking of the perspiration when exercise ceases causes a cold. Such persons may seldom have severe colds i they learn how to manage them, and perhaps they have less actual sickness—such as interferes with work or pleasure—than persons who do not take cold easily. Flesh brushing during the cooler months lessens the liability to catch cold. A flesh brush is much like an ordinary hair brush, only with a longer handle. I have seen a very good one made of a hair brush with a longer handle attached to it. Habit makes the use of a flesh brush on undressing for bed or on rising in the morning, a luxury and almost a necessity for comfort. A brief, vigorous rubbing of the skin promotes its healthy activity and its ability to resist cold.—*Household.*

WHEAT SWINDLERS.

The Latest Scheme for Extracting Money From Credulous Farmers.

A new scheme for the sale of red wheat has been started in Ohio, and is likely to be spread all over the country. So farmers should be on the look-out for the swindle. A has procured machinery by which he separates the large from the small grains of wheat. The agent or swindler takes the large wheat and goes to the farmer and represents to him that it is a new kind of grain, and that it is raised by drilling in rows, and cultivated like corn. The fellow also represents some firm who make a new kind of cultivator, just the implement for cultivating this new kind of wheat. The agent is very modest in the price of this grain. He asks only thirty-five dollars per bushel, and in making a sale agrees to pay his farmer customer fifteen dollars per bushel for one-half of his next year's crop raised from this seed. After procuring the farmer's note for the seed wheat at thirty-five dollars per bushel, he goes on his way seeking his next customer. To consummate the scheme, in a few days a partner of this man calls on the victim and inquires of him if he has bought any of that new kind of cultivated wheat. His answer in the affirmative, Swindler No. 2 offers to contract for all the farmer's next years' crop raised from the seed he has just bought, agreeing to pay $15 per bushel. The farmer first informs him that the other man had offered to take one-half his crop. But after a little urging and by No. 2 offering to pay five dollars on the contract, the farmer thinking a bird in the hand worth two in the bush, accepts the last offer and signs a contract agreeing to sell Swindler No. 2 all his next year's crop of cultivated wheat at fifteen dollars per bushel. Swindler No. 2 is then ready for the next victim.

These parties are now operating their scheme in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and will, no doubt, before spring, be in every wheat-growing State in the Union. Look out for them.—*South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.*

WASHINGTON'S WISDOM

How His Foreign Policy Saved the Country from Fearful Disaster.

During Washington's administration the United States achieved political independence, but was nevertheless connected by a thousand ties of commerce, law and custom with the Old World. The fierce revolution in France was in part set in flame by the example of America; and when war broke out between England and France, there was scarcely a man in America who did not take sides in his mind with one country or the other. There was the greatest possible danger that the United States would be drawn into the quarrels of Europe.

In the midst of all these commotions, when the very members of his cabinet were acting and speaking as if they were the servants either of England or of France, Washington maintained his impartiality, and saw to it that the United States was kept out of European disputes. What was the result? He saved the country from fearful disaster; for he was like the pilot that conducts the ship through rapids and past dangerous reefs. But he himself suffered incredible contumely and reviling from the hot-headed partisans who were ready to plunge the country into the dispute. "If ever a nation," said one newspaper, "was debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by Washington. Let his conduct, then, be an example to mature ages; let it serve to be a warning that no man may be an idol; let the history of the Federal Government instruct mankind that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people." That is the way some people wrote about Washington when he was President.—*Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas.*

—"The Shah of Persia," says London *Truth*, "appears to be a model, fatherly Sovereign. The ladies of Teheran recently sent a deputation to him to complain of the cafes, which are springing up there on all sides. They set forth that their husbands spent too much of their time there, and that the consequence was 'a decrease in the development of family life, and a blow to the happiness of the domestic hearth.' The next day his Persian Majesty ordered all the cafes in the kingdom to be closed.'

—Colorado has 800 miles of first-class irrigating canals, 3,500 miles of secondary canals, and 40,000 miles of smaller ditches, which have cost in the aggregate of $11,000,000 and will irrigate 2,200,000 acres. The operation of this great water system has developed conflicting claims of various ditch companies in regard to the use of the water, which is very difficult to settle.

—The colored citizens of Mobile, Ala., held a meeting and voted to build an orphan asylum for colored children, and also a house of correction in connection therewith. About $200,000 will be required for the purpose.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 25	@ 2 00
Choice Butchers	3 25	@ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 80
Good Packers	4 00	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	77½	@ 78
No. 3 red	74	@ 75
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 38½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	27¼	@ 27½
Rye—No. 2		@ 52
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 90
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 80
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 10 12½
Lard—Prime Steam	6½	@ 7
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 20
Ohio Creamery	29	@ 30
APPLES—Prime, per barrel	1 50	@ 2 25
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 25	@ 1 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ [illegible]2½
No. 2 red	84¾	@ 85
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45	@ 46
Oats—mixed	32	@ 39
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 05
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75½
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 74¾
Corn—No. 2		@ 35¾
Oats—No. 2		@ 25¾
Rye		@ [illegible]
PORK—Mess		@ 8 00
LARD—Steam		@ 5 70
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	82	@ 82½
Corn—Mixed	44	@ 44½
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 11 50
Lard—Refined		@ 7 75
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	6	@ 6½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 74
Corn—mixed		@ [illegible]4
Oats—mixed		@ [illegible]5½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$ 4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 72
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 27½
PORK—Mess		@ 10 00
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

REV. FATHER MAHONY, Dean officiating for the Archbishop, St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, N. S. W., pronounces St. Jacobs Oil the greatest of all pain-cures.

THE only persons in the world who do not like to see redeeming qualities in the human race are pawnbrokers.—*Boston Post.*

HYMEN'S torch has occasioned much torcher in the world.—*Boston Bulletin.*

ABOVE all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and *small;*
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

THE Santa Rosa *Democrat* tells of a mouse which sings like a canary. Dear, dear! but this is rough on rats.—*Boston Transcript.*

HALL'S Hair Renewer never fails to check falling of the hair. Gives universal satisfaction.

As a remedy for throat and lung troubles, we recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

WHEN blacksmiths begin to strike horseshoes are turned out faster than ever.—*Chicago Mail.*

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy," if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

A LOCOMOTIVE can not draw a train of thought.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap purifies and beautifies the skin. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

A FIRE-PLACE has a grate opportunity.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

A DOUBLE-SHELL race—Clams and oysters.—*Hartford Times.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A SUIT of armor was the old-fashioned knight dress.—*Boston Bulletin.*

DON'T fail to read ad. of McMullen Woven Wire Fence Co. Name this paper.

THE largest revolver known—The earth.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

"GOING to learn to dance, Claude?" "Yes, I've taken steps in that direction."

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

SIGNS of an early fall—The baby on the fence.—*St. Louis Chronicle.*